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Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Saturday, January 3, 1835.



THE HISTORY OF LIFE.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Day dawned. Within a curtain'd room,
Fill'd to faintness with perfume,
A lady lay, at point of doom.

Day closed. A child had seen the light;
But for the lady, fair and bright,
She rested in undreaming night.

Spring came. The lady's grave was green,
And near it oftentimes was seen
A gentle boy, with thoughtful mein.

Years fled. He wore a manly face,
And struggled in the world's rough race,
And won at last a lofty place.

And then he died! Behold before ye,
Humanity's brief sum, and story,
Life, Death, and all that is of Glory!

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

...1835...

Months.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY.....	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL.....	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY.....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE.....	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY.....	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	27	28	29	30	31		
AUGUST.....	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPTEMBER.....	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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OCTOBER.....	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOVEMBER.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30					
DECEMBER.....	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TERMS, &C.

The Western Carolinian.

ISSUED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail, at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, 50 cts. will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Blanks of almost every kind,
Kept constant on hand.

Entirely New Assortment OF WATCHES,



JEWELLERY,
SPECTACLES,

AND

Britannia Ware.

(One door above John Murphy's Store, and two doors below Daniel H. Cress's.)

THE Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, an assortment of the above articles, and promises to sell much cheaper than they ever have been sold in this part of the country. His new Stock consists, in part, of the following articles:

Patent Lever English, Swiss, & French Watches, Ear Rings, (latest fashion), set with Cornelian, Agate, and Jet;
Fine Breast Pins and Finger Rings, set with Cameo, Jet, Pearl, Agate, Jasper, Enamel, Amethyst, and Topaz;

Gold Chains; Gold and Plated Watch Keys; Plated, Gilt, and Steel Watch Chains and Keys; Slides and Rings; Ribbon Watch Chains; Gold and Plated Watch Guards;
Fine Music Boxes, with shell cases;
Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks;
Superior Silver THIMBLES, all sizes;
Silver Spectacles, with Glasses for all ages;
Superior Pen-Knives; Silver Butter-Knives;
BRITANNIA WARE, &c. &c. &c.

Watches and Clocks repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted for 12 months. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Old Gold and Silver received as cash.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, December 27, 1834.

Female School.

THE Exercises of Mrs. EDWARD JONES'S Private Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Kelvin, near Pittsborough, having just closed for the Second Session of the present year, will be resumed on the 1st Monday in February next.

In order to prevent misunderstanding, it is thought expedient to mention, that, as Mrs. Jones has been obliged to refuse many applicants for places in the School, and does not wish to depart from her original plan of accommodating only such a number of Young Ladies as may be subjected to family government, Mr. WILLIAM HARDEN, whose residence is near that of Mrs. J., has been induced by his interest in the School to receive into his family a small number of pupils, who will be, as far as practicable, subjected to the same government as those placed in Mrs. Jones's family.

The aid which Miss C. Jones will necessarily require in giving instruction to an increased number of pupils, will be rendered by Mr. HARDEN and the Rev. P. B. WILEY, gentlemen already experienced in the instruction of youth.

Persons wishing to place their children or wards in this school, are requested to give early notice.

Terms—\$75 per Session, for Board, Tuition, Books, Stationery, &c. &c.
Music, Drawing, and Painting, are taught by experienced Instructors, and form separate charges. Pittsborough, Dec. 27, 1834.—2t

A Classical and Mathematical ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of the Rocky River Academy will be resumed on the 6th day of January next.

Tuition at the rate of \$10 per session. Boarding can be obtained in respectable families at from \$5 to \$6 a month.

The course of studies taught at this Institution are as follows: In the Latin Department—Rudimen's Latin Grammar, Mair's Introduction, Walker's Latin Reader, Virgil to the sixth Eneid, Cicero's four Orations in Catalinam, Sallust, Horace, and Gould's Editio expurgata.

In the Greek—Vulgate Greek Grammar, Jacob's Greek Reader, the two first books of Xenophon, and Græca Majora through the Historical part, Demosthenes, Plato, and Longinus.

In the English—Murray's English Grammar, Woodbridge's Geography, Hedge's Logic, Blair's Lectures, Bonnycastle's Algebra through Quadratic Equations, Caldwell's Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Heights and Distances, Surveying, and Natural Philosophy.

The Subscriber designs teaching the Languages on the Analytical System, with interlinean translations, supported by the recommendations of Locke and Milton, which has lately been adopted by some of the most notable Literary Institutions of the present day. Its aim is to obviate the perplexing task of committing to memory the Grammar without understanding it, which damps the spirit of most pupils during the first months of their pupillage, to facilitate a knowledge of the Languages, and to render their perusal more agreeable. The subscriber promises to spare no pains to direct the faculties of the Student's mind, and to direct them into a proper channel in seeking knowledge. His aim is to enable them to understand thoroughly whatever they study, so far as they advance.

R. J. McDOWELL, Principal.

Cabarrus county, Dec. 20, 1834.—4t.

FOR RENT,

The Store and Ware-Room attached to the Mansion Hotel. This house is in the very centre of business, and is considered one of the very best stands in Salisbury for any kind of business. Possession can be had immediately, and rent will be moderate.

CONNER & LONG.

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1834.

Handbills, Circulars, Cards, &c.
Neatly Printed at this Office.

EXTRACTS FROM THE Message of Gov. Tazewell, of Va.

"I send herewith all the communications I have received from any of our co-States, which are of sufficient importance to claim your attention, together with copies of the replies made to the same. Among these documents, I must call your attention particularly to the Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, upon the subject of the Western Boundary of that State, and to the determination which one of these Resolutions announces, to institute a suit against this Commonwealth, in the Court of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining, by the compulsory process of that Tribunal, a partition of the Sovereignty, Jurisdiction, and Territory, of this Commonwealth.

"In meeting the high responsibility which requires me to recommend to your consideration such measures as I may deem necessary in regard to this matter, I feel constrained to advise that no step at all be taken by you, at this time, either to avert or to provide for such an event. Reposing, in confidence, upon the allegiance and fidelity of her People, Virginia binds them to her by none other than the silken cord of their own affections. If any of them shall desire to forsake their brethren at any time, let them do so, and in peace. We will still unite in invoking prosperity and happiness upon their future lot, wherever they may be cast. But so long as they desire to remain what they ever have been, part of ourselves, no earthly power will divide us while we have any means to give effect to their pious wish.

"I say this with no distrust of our perfect rights, or of the integrity or intelligence of the forum who are to pass upon them. If we could submit questions involving matters of such high concern to any Judicial Tribunal, perhaps none better could be selected than that before which the General Assembly of the State of Maryland desires to force us to appear. But it befits not Sovereignty to submit the question of its own existence to any Judicature whatever. The same authority which is equal to despoil a State of any portion of its Territory, contrary to its own consent, is also able to annihilate the very being of the State itself. In consenting to appear and defend our rights before any tribunal not chosen by ourselves, we virtually admit its authority to determine the matter in controversy; and as Virginia can never consent to hold her Territory at the will of any other, she never ought to give countenance to the idea that she will abide by the expression of any such will.

"The Congress of the United States, although often importuned so to do, have ever steadily refused to pass any statute prescribing the process or proceeding to be used by the Judiciary of the United States, in the exercise of that Judicial power granted to it by the Federal Constitution, and therein declared to extend "to controversies between two or more States." Even if Congress had enacted any such statute, it seems obvious that the "controversies" mentioned in the Constitution cannot be such as to involve the existence of one of the parties. To retain jurisdiction over such controversies, it is indispensable that all the parties concerned should be "States." If either ceases to be such, whether by the judgment of the forum itself, or by any other means, the jurisdiction will necessarily cease with the loss of this political character. It would be impossible, however, to conceive the idea of a State without Territory; and equally impossible for the Judiciary to define what loss of Territory might be compatible with the possession of sovereignty and independence. Hence, to give any effect to this grant of judicial power over "controversies between two or more States," we shall be compelled to limit the jurisdiction to such controversies only as do not necessarily and directly involve questions of Territory, of Government, of Allegiance, and the like, that include the very elements of a State, without which it could not possibly exist as such.

"Moreover, the Constitution itself, which communicates this judicial power of deciding controversies between two or more States, contains, in terms, the mutual and reciprocal recognitions of each of the high contracting parties in that instrument, that all the other parties ratifying the same are States. Now, as Territory is indispensable necessary to constitute a State, if it is asked what Territory was referred to in these solemn recognitions! the only answer which can be given must be, the Territory then held by the several contracting parties, and claimed by them respectively as their own. This idea is confirmed strongly by the 3d Section of its 4th Article. But it seems manifestly absurd to suppose that any department of the Government created by this Constitution could be thereby endowed with the power to vacate and annul its own expressed provisions and recognitions, which all are sworn to support. Especially when it is seen that the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress, is required to the formation of a new State within the jurisdiction of any of the recognised States, or by the junction of two or more of these States, or parts of any of them. Therefore, the Judicial power cannot be equal to do that act, for the accomplishment of which even the consent of the parties litigant would not suffice, unless this consent was accompanied by the assent of the Congress also, to the annihilation or partition of an existing and recognized State.

"If the Court of the United States take cognizance of this controversy, and affirm our undoubted, though undefeated rights, the State of Maryland will probably be content with the award of the forum she has herself selected. It will be time enough for us to inquire into the authority of the Judges when their acts threaten to transfer the willing allegiance of our citizens, to deprive us of the proceeds of the vast sums Virginia has expended in improving the Territory in question, are likely to prove prejudicial to our ancient and admitted possession, and, consequently, to our future resources.

"The relations which subsist between this State and the Federal Government, which is the creature, and for many purposes the representative, of all the States, are, and ever must be, of a character the most interesting and important to each of these creators. It may well be expected, therefore, that I should give you some account of these relations. Should I do so, however, I could only repeat to you that of which you are already informed, through all the same channels that have been open to me. I have had no communication with any of the officers of the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, touching any matter of the least importance to this Commonwealth. No occasion has been seen to exist, believed to require any such communication on my part; and the same cause, doubtless, has induced a like silence on theirs. I will not, therefore, detain you with the mere repetition of facts which you already know; but will content myself in saying, that, while doctrines the most dangerous to our free institutions, when asserted by the Executive head of the Federal Government, have been met, controverted, and disproved, by the faithful Representatives of the States in the Senate of the United States, the demonstration of the errors of such doctrines has in no degree changed the practices they were designed to establish and sustain. Some of the fruits of such precepts and such examples have already been exhibited, in the principles avowed and proceedings tolerated in some of the Departments of that Government, and in the extravagant and partial expenditures of them all combined.

"If it be true, as the wise have taught, "that no free Government, or the blessings of liberty, can be preserved to the People, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles," there is much reason for the apprehension that our destiny, as a free and united People, is almost fulfilled. Nor can we look for any redemption from this doom, except to the hope that the citizens of the different States respect this article of their creed much more than do some of their Federal servants. Whenever the people shall give countenance to the new doctrines that, in such a Government as this of the United States, the greatest good of the greater number is to be its sole end and aim; and, as a necessary consequence of this, that in a civil contest not conducted in any spirit of hostility, the spoils of the vanquished minority belong to the victor majority, the Federal Government, designed by its revered authors to provide for the common defence and general welfare of all, according to the provisions and limitations of the Constitution, becomes at once a simple majority machine, and the positive reservation of the rights of the States will be but unmeaning words. At first, the actual minority will be sacrificed to the actual majority; but soon the many, in their turn, will be made to contribute to all the sinful lusts of the favored few. An unprincipled Pretorian cohort will then be enlisted, composed principally of officers and expectants of office, ready to deal out powers, as of old, to the highest bidder; provided sufficient largesses be distributed among the privates, and immunity for past crimes, and continued participation in the expected plunder, be promised to the leaders of this Palace Guard.

"Millions of the Public Treasure, deposited where none but the favored few can tell; guarded (if guarded at all) by unknown contrivances devised by the same hands; and distributed, not in compliance with any prescribed rule of law, but according to the whims or designs of those who claim the actual control of it, have contributed to derange the circulation and to corrupt the currency of the country. The natural effect of such a state of things, must be to impair the credit of individuals and their confidence in each other. From this must result the decline of industry, and the prostration of useful enterprise. Such a condition cannot continue long, in quiet. It is, therefore, the duty of the Government which has caused it, and which alone possesses the means of remedying the evil, to undertake its cure, speedily. This task, although probably more difficult now than formerly, yet presents no insuperable obstacle. Common intelligence, sincerely striving to accomplish an object required alike by the welfare of individuals and the public good, is fully adequate to its achievement. Then let us still hope that the imminent peril in which the country is placed by the ill-adviced acts and omissions of the Government of the United States, will be of but short continuance, now that their effects have been seen. Nevertheless, if this is suffered still to exist, let the People and the States continue to bear it with fortitude, remembering always that the time will soon arrive, when they will have an opportunity to redress themselves in the regular, orderly, and accustomed mode."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[COMPILED EXCLUSIVELY FROM THE RALPHIGH STAR.]

Wednesday, December 17, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Wellborn reported a bill directing the conveyance of the commons adjoining the town of Franklin to the Chairman of Macon County Court; which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, the Committee on Internal Improvement were instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a charter for a rail road from the sea board to the seat of Government, and thence to the Yadkin river to the most eligible point above Beard's Bridge; and of providing that the Public Treasurer shall (as soon as three fifths of the stock necessary to construct it shall be subscribed, and the payment thereof secured, by individuals) subscribe for the remaining two-fifths on behalf of the State.

Bill precepted.—By Mr. Durham, a bill to provide for running and establishing the boundary line between the counties of Burke and Rutherford. Read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The proposition of the other House, to refer the Governor's communication relative to Ball Hughes, to a Joint Select Committee, was agreed to; and Messrs. Little, Lockhart, and Kerr, were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Carson presented a resolution in favor of Jesse Hulsey; which was read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then entered upon the orders of the day, and resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, the question being on the adoption of the following amendment, proposed by Mr. Martin, to the resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum, viz.

Whereas, the Declaration of Rights, made by the freemen of North-Carolina, affirms "that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty;" and regarding the present crisis as one of deep and vital interest, it is believed that this solemn injunction has become peculiarly applicable to the present General Assembly:

Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that the preservation of the liberties of this Republic depends, not only on confining the operations of the General Government to the exercise of such powers as are expressly granted by the Constitution, but that it is necessary to guard, with equal caution, against destroying the constitutional balance of power in the General Government—that all powers granted or entrusted by the people of the States to the Federal Government, or either of its branches, are specifically delegated and sufficiently defined to keep each in its proper sphere—that the residuary powers given to Congress "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department of officer thereof," forbids the exercise of any constructive powers, by either of the other branches of the Government.

Resolved, that, in accordance with these views, this General Assembly cannot sanction the doctrines avowed by the President of the United States, in the Manifesto read to the Cabinet on the 18th day of September, 1833, or in the Protest transmitted to the Senate of the United States on the 30th April, 1834—that we are of opinion that the President has no right to take or assume any responsibility, other than such as is imposed on him as a duty by the Constitution and laws of the United States—that the Secretary of the Treasury, as

well as the other Heads of Departments, is an officer of the Government, and that the President has no rightful authority to direct or control said officer, in the exercise of a discretionary duty specially confided to him by a law of the United States.

Resolved, that this General Assembly is opposed to a renewal of the charter of the United States Bank; and as it is, at all times, the duty of the officers of the Republic to keep a watchful eye over its moneyed concerns, we approve of the Message of the President to the last session of the 22nd Congress recommending that body to inquire into the safety of the Public money deposited in that Institution—that, as we consider "agrees to have the only legitimate control over the subject, we deeply regret that the President did not suspend its removal until the meeting of the succeeding Congress, and, if deemed necessary, present the subject again to that body, with such disclosures and additional facts, as might have transpired in its recess.

Resolved, that we deem it unnecessary to give an opinion on the removing the public money from the Bank of the United States, but feel constrained to express our entire dissent from the exercise of the power by the President of the United States, and, without law, to place it in the custody and under the control of the State Banks—that the safety of the public money is, in the estimation of this General Assembly, of very little consequence to the dangerous tendency of the powers claimed by the President throughout the Protest Message, and more particularly in the following paragraph:—"Congress cannot therefore take out of the hands of the Executive Department the custody of the public property or money, without an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution."

To concede this power to the Executive Department, would subvert the form, as well as the fundamental principles, of our Government, and the doctrine cannot be recognized by the free men of North-Carolina.

Resolved, that notwithstanding these alarming claims of power, our confidence in the integrity of the President of the United States remains unimpaired—that we believe he was ill-advised in the premises, and are happy to perceive, in his late Annual Message to Congress, the assertion of principles more congenial to the true basis on which our Government is founded.

Mr. Martin moved that the Senate resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on said resolutions and amendment; which motion was not agreed to. Mr. Martin then called for a division of the question, and moved that the question be first taken on striking out the resolutions. After some time spent in discussion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Guinn, from the committee on the subject, reported a resolution relating to a map of the Cherokee lands; which was adopted, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Romulus M. Saunders, asking permission to be heard at the bar of the House upon the subject of the resolution declaring the office of Attorney General vacant; which permission was granted.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the engrossed bill to authorize and empower the County Courts to allow compensation to Commissioners who shall attend with a processioner to establish disputed lines, with an amendment; when the said bill was read the second time, and passed.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Henry, a bill to repeal the second section of the Act of 1832, making additional compensation to the Secretary of State for certain services therein named. By Mr. Harris, a bill concerning the exercise of suffrage by free persons of colour. These bills were read the first time and passed.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, was postponed indefinitely—yeas 65, nays 58.

Yeas—Messrs. Albritton, R. H. Alexander, G. H. Alexander, Barringer, Battle, Bell, Bodie, Bray, Brumwell, Candler, Clement, Clark, Craige, Crump, Daniel, Dockery, Dudley, Fleming, Foreman, Fort, Graham, Harper, Harrison, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hoke, Howard, Hutchison, W. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, King, Kittrell, Latham, Lilly, Locke, Loudermilk, Manly, Manney, Marsteller, Martin, Matthews, McCleese, M'Lean, M'Pherson, M'Racken, Norcom, Owsby, Outlaw, Perkins, Pindexter, Potts, Pugh, Riddick, Seawell, Slade, Tatham, Watson, Weaver, Welch, Wiley, Williams of Greene, Williamson.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Bedford, Blatchford, Blalock, Braswell, Brown, Byrum, Carter, Ccor, Cotten, Davenport, Davis, Deyton, Focuse, Foushee, Frink, Fitzrandolph, Guinn, Gwys, Hamrick, Hawkins, Harris, W. Horton, J. Horton, Houlder, Irion, R. Jones, Lee, Lyon, Monk, Mullen, M'Neil, Perry, Potter, Powell, Register, Roebuck, Rush, Sanders, Sloan, Smallwood, G. Smith, J. L. Smith, S. Smith, Stockard, Swanner, Swindell, Taylor, Tillet, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Walker, Waugh, Jacob Williams, Williams of Richmond, Witcher, Ziglar.

The House now took up, in Committee of the Whole, the bill to establish the Merchants' Bank of Newbern. After considerable discussion thereon, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and the bill was reported to the House with several amendments, which were concurred in; and the question being put on the second reading of the bill, it was decided in the negative—yeas 51, nays 59.

Mr. Outlaw, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a detailed Report on the contested election of James Seawell, the sitting member from Fayetteville; which, on motion of Mr. R. H. Alexander, was laid on the table.

Thursday, December 18, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Caldwell, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill to regulate the times of holding the Superior Courts in the 4th and 5th Judicial Circuits, and to attach the County of Burke to the former circuit; which was

of yesterday, being the consideration of the resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum; and, after considerable debate, the Senate adjourned without taking a vote on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Messrs. Lindsay, Latham, and Brumwell, were appointed, on behalf of this House, the Joint Select Committee to which is referred the Governor's communication respecting Ball Hughes.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported that it is inexpedient to amend the laws relating to insolvent debtors. Concurred in.

Bills presented.—By Mr. J. L. Smith, a bill to regulate the County Courts of Haywood. By Mr. Walker, a bill to authorize the County Courts of Haywood to appoint places of public sale. By Mr. Blalock, a bill to empower the County Court of Yancey to lay a tax to encourage the destruction of wolves in that county. Which bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported against the expediency of amending the law so as to require persons, who deny the execution of any note or negotiable paper under seal, to answer upon oath as to the execution of the same. Concurred in.

Mr. King presented a petition from certain citizens of Iredell, praying the passage of a law to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish in Fifth Creek, in said county. Referred.

Mr. Monk, who voted yesterday in the majority on the question of rejecting the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, moved for a re-consideration of said vote; which was agreed to. The bill was then read the second time, and passed—yeas 62, nays 52.

The following engrossed bills passed their last reading, and were ordered to be enrolled: Authorizing John Suddorth and Patrick Hennessee to erect gates; to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts for the counties of Anson and Montgomery in all cases where the intervention of a jury shall or may be necessary; requiring the register of Guilford to keep his office at the Court House in said county.

Friday, December 18, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Kendall, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to restore George B. Grier, of Buncombe county, to credit; which was read three times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Moye, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to alter the boundaries of the first and second Regiments of Burke. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill from the House of Commons, for the better regulation of the town of Lawrenceville; and the bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Hiwassee, Nottali, and Valley rivers, in Macon county; were read the third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the political resolutions from the other House, the question still pending on the motion of Mr. Martin to strike out the original resolutions and insert his substitute.

Mr. Sawyer submitted a resolution that the whole subject be laid on the table, on the ground that it is entirely extra legislative, and beyond the legitimate action of the Senate. This resolution was rejected, 35 to 27. Mr. Branch then resumed his remarks, and spoke for about two hours.

Mr. Carson then took the floor, (after offering the privilege of replying to the friends of the resolution,) and spoke until an adjournment took place, without terminating what he had to say.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Seawell, a bill supplemental to the act to incorporate the Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Pee Dee Rail Road Company. By Mr. Fleming, a bill for the better regulation of the Superior Courts of Burke county. These bills were read the first time, and passed.

Mr. Dudley, from the Committee on Finance, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina; which was read the first time, passed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. King presented the petition of Mary Sloan, widow of Capt. John Sloan, a soldier of the Revolution, praying to be placed on the pension roll of the State. Referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a petition of John Brown, agent and attorney in fact of the devisees of William Cathcart, praying to have a grant issued for 107,520 acres of land in Buncombe county, or that the purchase money, with interest thereon, be refunded; which was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Battle, Haywood, R. H. Alexander, Potts, and Whitfield.

Mr. Jordan presented the following resolution: Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company be, and they are hereby, directed to report the amount of capital stock of said company subscribed and paid for; and what disposition has been made of the same; whether any part remains unexpended, and what amount; whether they have any available funds, and to what amount, and in what said funds consist; whether any locks, dams, or sluices, have been erected on the Cape Fear river between Fayetteville and Wilmington; if any, how many, and at what points on said river, and the costs of the same; whether any improvement has been effected in the navigation of the Cape Fear river; and, if any, to what extent; whether they have any boats or engines in operation on the Cape Fear river, for deepening the channels of the same, and removal of obstructions; and, if so, under whose superintendence and direction at this present time; whether any tolls have been collected, to what amount, and when they commenced collecting the same; whether any of the tolls so collected have been expended on the Cape Fear river, in improving the same, and to what amount; and whether any of the tolls so collected have been appropriated to the payment of dividends, and to what amount.

This resolution was read, and, on motion of Mr. Marsteller, referred to a Select Committee of Four; which consists of Messrs. Marsteller, Jordan, Haywood, and Lyon.

The following bills were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed: To amend an act incorporating the Franklin Gold Mining Company; to amend the Act of last session to incorporate the Bank of the State of North Carolina; and to establish the Merchants' Bank of the town of Newbern. The last mentioned bill passed by a vote of 68 to 54.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Marsteller in the Chair, on the engrossed bill prohibiting lotteries; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the

Chairman reported said bill to the House with sundry amendments; which were concurred in, and the bill read, as amended, the third time, and passed—yeas 91, nays 4.

Yeas.—Messrs. Albritton, R. H. Alexander, G. H. Alexander, Allison, Baker, Barringer, Battle, Bedford, Bell, Blatchford, Blalock, Boddie, Braswell, Brumwell, Bynum, Byrum, Carter, Clark, Cotten, Craige, Davis, Deyton, Foreman, Fort, Foscoe, Foushee, Frink, Fitzrandolph, Guyon, Hawkins, Harper, Hartley, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hoke, J. Horton, Houldor, Hutchison, Irion, R. Jones, W. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Keenan, Kittrell, Latham, Lee, Lilly, Lindsay, Locke, Loudermilk, Lyon, Manney, Marsteller, Martin, Matthews, Monk, Mullen, M'Lean, M'Pherson, Ousby, Perkins, Perry, Poindexter, Powell, Pugh, Riddick, Register, Roebuck, Rush, Sanders, Sloan, G. Smith, J. L. Smith, S. Smith, Stockard, Swanner, Slade, Tatham, Taylor, Tillett, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Weaver, Welch, Whitfield, Jacob, Williams, Williams of Greene, Witcher, Ziglar.

Nays.—Messrs. M'Cleese, Seawell, Smallwood, and Waugh.

Saturday, December 20, 1834.

SENATE.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Durham, a bill for the better regulation of the County and Superior Courts of the county of Rutherford. By Mr. M'Queen, a bill to provide a fund for the establishment of free schools in the State of North Carolina. These bills were severally read the first time, passed, and the last mentioned ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lowry presented the petition of Joseph Wilson, of Buncombe county, praying to be restored to credit. Referred.

The following engrossed resolutions from the House of Commons passed their three several readings, and were ordered to be enrolled: Relating to a Map of the Cherokee lands; directing the Adjutant General to collect the public arms.

The bill to amend an Act, passed in 1822, for the division of Rowan County, was read the second and third times, and, on motion of Mr. Beard, amended, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate entered on the orders of the day, and resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, the question still pending on the motion of Mr. Martin to strike out the original political resolutions, and insert his amendment as a substitute; and, after some time spent in discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message from the Governor, communicating the annual report of the Treasurer of the University, and informing the Legislature that four vacancies exist in the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to prevent Justices of the Peace from issuing a capias ad satisfaciendum on the judgment of a Justice of the Peace, until the return "no property" is made, reported against the expediency of the measure; whereupon, on motion of Mr. Poindexter, the said bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Marsteller, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill altering the number of company musters from two to four per annum.—Read first time. Mr. M. also reported a resolution directing the distribution of the Military Tactics in the Executive office, which was ordered to be engrossed.

The Report of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, in the case of the contested election from the town of Fayetteville, was recommitted to the same Committee.

Mr. Matthews presented a resolution proposing an adjournment of the two Houses, sine die, on the 27th inst. Mr. Haywood moved that said resolution lie on the table, which was negatived, 55 to 41.—Discussion then ensued, which resulted in the resolution being laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the laws of this State, as to substitute some other punishment in lieu of whipping white persons; and that said Committee also inquire into the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary in this State.

The bill to repeal the second section of an Act passed in 1832, making additional compensation to the Secretary of State, was taken up. Mr. Poindexter moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived, 69 to 36. The bill was thereupon read the second time, and passed.

Monday, December 22, 1834.

SENATE.

Petition presented.—By Mr. Kendall, the petition of sundry citizens of Montgomery county, praying to be annexed to the county of Moore.—Referred.

Mr. Lockhart presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas it appears, from the report of the Treasurer of the Literary Fund, that the amount thereof is inadequate to the purpose of a system of general education; and whereas the State of North Carolina is destitute of native civil and military engineers: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a part of the Literary Fund to the purpose of establishing a professorship of civil and military engineering in the University of North Carolina, for the purpose of instructing native youths in those branches of education, so that the practical services of the professor or professors and students shall be devoted to making such surveys as the Legislature may from time to time order and direct, with a view to the internal improvement of the State; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The following engrossed bills passed their three several readings, and were ordered to be enrolled: To repeal part of the Act of last session, better to promote the administration of justice in Macon county; and for the better regulation of the militia of Buncombe county.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of Saturday, being the resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum. Much time was spent in discussion, and the Senate adjourned without arriving at a decision on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ralph Gorrell, the member elect from Guilford county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Adams, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Clark, a bill to establish the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank in the town of Washington. By Mr. Marsteller, a bill to amend

part of the Act of 1833, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in 1818, entitled an Act fixing the sum to be hereafter paid to the State for vacant lands." By Mr. Davis, a bill to repeal the Act of 1833, altering the name of Kinston, in Lenoir county. Which bills were read the first time, and passed.

Mr. Marsteller, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred certain proceedings of a court martial in Iredell county, reported that it is not expedient to legislate on the subject.—Concurred in.

Mr. Battle, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the resolution relating to the sale of the Cherokee lands, reported favorably thereon; when the said resolution was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring that "James Seawell, Esq., the sitting member for the town of Fayetteville, in the House of Commons," was taken up, and, after considerable discussion, adopted—yeas 79, nays 42.

Tuesday, December 23, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Kerr, from the Committee on Military Affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present militia system, &c., reported that it is not expedient to legislate on the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill to make an appropriation for completing the Capitol in the City of Raleigh; which was read the first time, passed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Bills presented.—By Mr. M'Queen, a bill to improve the navigation of Cape Fear river above Fayetteville. Read the first time, passed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next. By Mr. Carson, a bill directing how femes covert may hereafter be privately examined when conveying land; also a bill to make good and valid titles to lands granted to entry takers in certain cases therein specified. Read the first time, passed, and referred. By Mr. Lockhart, a bill to amend the Act of 1741, for the better observation of the Lord's day, and for the more effectual suppression of vice and immorality. Read the first time, and passed.

Mr. Baker presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas it is well known that the owners of large tracts of land in the western section of this State, by concealing the extent of their claims, and misrepresenting its value to the receivers of taxable property, have withdrawn from the public Treasury large sums of money justly due for taxes:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, in conjunction with the Attorney General, be instructed to inquire whether such lands cannot now be subjected to the payment of the taxes thus withheld.

On motion of Mr. Dobson, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to ballot for Councillors of State, and stating that the following persons are in nomination: Peter H. Dillard, Henry Skinner, Peter Clingman, Daniel Turner, Wm. S. Ashe, Allen Rogers, Sr., Lewis, D. Henry, George Williamson, George W. Jeffries, Alfred Jones, Isham Mathews, Jonathan Haralson, and James Iredell.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum. The debate continued until a late hour, when the Senate adjourned without disposing of the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Senate having concurred in the amendments to the engrossed bill prohibiting Lotteries, the said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Craige, a bill to grant to the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company an amended charter. By Mr. Weaver, a bill altering the time of holding the County Courts of Buncombe and Yancey. By Mr. Walker, a bill to authorize the making of a turnpike road in Haywood county, and to incorporate a company for the purpose. Which bills were read the first time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the Committee on Internal Improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the road laws, as to compel the County Courts to assign, in proper proportions, the hands who are required to perform duties in their respective counties, so as not to require the same hands to work on more than one public road.

On motion of Mr. Guinn, the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of letting the occupants of the Cherokee lands purchase it at the State price without a public sale; and also of appointing an agent for the sale of said land, whose duty it shall be to receive the bonds given by the purchasers from the commissioner, and retain them in that county for payment.

Mr. Monk presented a resolution directing the Secretary of State to purchase certain copies of Mr. M' Rae's Map of the State; which was read the first time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Long in the Chair, on the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State; and, after some time spent therein, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. MANGUM.

[We give below the whole proceedings of the Senate, in relation to Mr. Potts's Resolutions, in anticipation of the regular Journal of that body.]

SENATE.

Wednesday, December 24, 1834.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, being the Resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum.—Mr. Caldwell submitted the following Resolution:

Whereas, the General Assembly has been in session for the space of 38 days, without passing any general measure of importance: And whereas, this General Assembly has been engaged 16 days in discussing and acting upon a series of Political Resolutions proposing to instruct the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, our Senator in Congress, without any final disposition of the same: And whereas, said Political Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, the Convention, Revenue, and Assessment bills, and other measures of deep and vital importance to the people, now remain upon the table, neglected and undisposed of,

Resolved, therefore, that said Resolutions be sus-

pended, and that the Senate proceed forthwith to consider the Convention bill, or some other measure pertaining to the general good of the people of North Carolina.

This Resolution was negatived, 32 to 27. Discussion then ensued, and the Senate remained in session until 2 o'clock in the morning, during which time every expedient was resorted to, by the friends of the original Resolutions, to take the question; and, by those opposed to them, to prevent its being taken. Thirteen distinct propositions for adjournment were submitted during the sitting, besides a variety of others, to postpone the orders of the day, to take a recess &c.; on nearly all of which questions, the vote was a test one. Finally, on motion of Mr. Holmes, the Senate adjourned—Ayes 29, Nays 24.

Friday, December 26, 1834.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and again took up the Political Resolutions, Mr. Martin's motion still pending. Mr. Wilson, of Perquimans, took the floor, and spoke until about 4 o'clock. He was followed by Mr. Edwards, of Warren, in some explanatory remarks; and the question was then put on striking out, as proposed by Mr. Martin, and decided in the negative, 34 to 26.—The Senate then adjourned.

Saturday, December 27, 1834.

The Senate again took up the Resolutions of instruction to Mr. Mangum, the question pending being on their second reading. Mr. Wyche moved to strike out the second Resolution, and insert the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That, while this General Assembly does not approve the course pursued by the President of the United States, in relation to the removal of the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States, it regards many of the votes of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, one of the Senators from this State, in the Congress of the United States, as evincing a feeling of hostility to the Administration of the present Chief Magistrate, wholly incompatible with a correct discharge of his duty as a Representative of this State, and particularly so, his vote in favor of the Resolution declaring "that the President, in his late Executive Proceedings in relation to the Public Revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both." Mr. Hogan called for a division of the question. It was accordingly first taken on striking out, and decided in the negative—33 to 28.

Mr. McQueen submitted the following Resolution, as an amendment; which, on his motion, was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That whilst, in the opinion of this Legislature, our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States are bound to yield a respectful share of attention to the opinions expressed by the States and districts which they respectively represent, yet it believes that the right of instruction resides in the people alone, and not in the Legislatures of the respective States, further than the clearly ascertained will of the people may be embodied in any Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of a Sovereign State, instructing a Senator in Congress to vote in a particular way on any question of National policy.

Resolved, further, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, the Senators in the Congress of the United States, being bound by the solemn sanction of an oath to support and maintain the Constitution of the United States, they alone are responsible for their acts under the said Constitution, both at the bar of their God and their country; and that, consequently, a share of discretion must be vested in said Senators to pronounce on the constitutionality of all measures submitted for their consideration and action, which should be controlled by nothing beyond the operation of those checks which are already provided by the Federal Constitution, and that the people consequently possess the right of instructing their Senators on questions of National policy connected with their own immediate interests, and not upon questions of Constitutional law.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the first Resolution, it was decided in the affirmative—41 to 19.

On the question, shall the remaining Resolutions be adopted, the vote stood as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Brittain, Burns, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Dobson, Durham, Edmonston, Edwards of Person, Edwards of Warren, Ennett, Flynt, Flowers, Gavin, Hawkins, Holmes, Howell, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsey, Lockhart, Mebane, Montgomery of Orange, Moore, Moye of Greene, Staley, Spaight, Spencer, Stephens, Wilder, Whitaker, Whitehurst—33.

Nays.—Messrs. Barco, Bateman, Beard, Branch, Caldwell, Carson, Dowd, Fairly, Harrison, Hogan, Kendall, Klutts, Little, Lowry, M'Callan, M'Queen, McWilliams, Mast, Montgomery of Hertford, Moye of Pitt, Parker, Phelps, Sawyer, Shepard, Shipp, Wellborne, Wilson, Wyche—28.

So the said Resolutions passed the Senate.

REPORT

Of the Board for Internal Improvement, to the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

In compliance with the Act which requires the Board for Internal Improvement to report annually to the General Assembly, they have at different times recommended various public works to the attention of the General Assembly, but no one of these recommendations has been recently adopted. In the report transmitted last year, the opinion was advanced "that no general system of improvement can be effected in North Carolina by incorporated companies." Another year's experience has tended to confirm that opinion. Of the many charters granted to companies to construct rail-roads by the last and previous General Assemblies, none but a part of the Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Pee Dee Rail-Road, from Campbellton to Fayetteville, seems likely to be carried into effect. Every successive failure in these attempts has the effect to discourage public expectation, and to create the belief that all such enterprises in this State are impracticable, or inexpedient. But a little examination into the character and situation of our population, will show that the failure may be occasioned by causes other than the difficulty or inexpediency of the projected works.

In the first place, we have no surplus capital seeking investments. The few moneyed capitalists among us find ample opportunities for investment in Bank stock, or in loans to individuals. The greater part of the stock in Navigation and Rail-Road Companies, which has been heretofore subscribed, has been taken by agriculturists—whose patriotism prompted them to contribute something to any project, having for its object the improvement of our country. With them, profits on the stock was but a secondary consideration;

and for this reason, the construction of the works, and the affairs of the Company, could not be expected to occupy much of their time or attention. Residing on farms scattered over a considerable extent of country, they could not often assemble together to consult about the work, if they were disposed to do so. Indeed, it is often difficult to find suitable persons for President and Directors, living sufficiently near each other, and the object of improvement, to give that attention which is requisite to insure success.

In the second place, we have no laborers among us seeking employment. Our farmers are profitably engaged on their farms; our mechanics are making money in their shops, or labouring for those who pay fair prices for work with which they are familiar.

None will, therefore, forsake their regular business to embark in a new pursuit, without a prospect of extraordinary gain. In this state of things, if proposals are made to construct any public work, no bidders appear, but greedy adventurers, who generally fail if they undertake, or men determined not to undertake for what it is worth. So strong has been the operation of these causes, that scarcely an instance can be found, except in the construction of some of the roads in the western part of the State, in which a public improvement has been executed by contract in a proper manner, and at a fair price.

The numerous failures and heavy losses occasioned by ignorance and mismanagement, in the early efforts at Internal Improvement, induced the Legislature to direct the Board to employ a civil engineer; which was done at a high salary for several years. But, at that time, the State was interested in several Navigation Companies in different parts of the State; all of which required the attention of the engineer. His time being thus divided, a considerable part of the advantages to be derived from the employment of an engineer was lost to each Company. It should not, therefore, be a matter of surprise if none succeed well.

To secure the requisite skill, energy, and economy in the execution, and to avoid the numerous and perplexing delays, and the heavy losses occasioned by divided plans and inattentive supervision, it seems necessary to have one principal engineer, with suitable assistants to each rail-road or other employment. The construction and necessary preparatory works could then be let to contractors in different portions; and the Superintendent of Public Works should have a general supervision of all the expenditures, and receive a compensation sufficient to command his efficient services. Some such arrangement as this will be necessary, whether the State undertakes any enterprise alone, or in connection with private stockholders. If the State should embark in any extensive system of Internal Improvement, it may be necessary to increase the efficiency of the Board, by adding some member to it who could devote more attention to it than the Public Treasurer, whose time must necessarily be taken up with the duties of his office.

FOREIGN DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., Nov. 10, 1834.

At a called meeting of the Bible Society of Mecklenburg County, in the Brick Church at Charlotte, Dr. Dunlap was appointed Chairman. The meeting was then addressed by the Agent of the American Bible Society for North Carolina, on the great enterprise of sending the Bible, translated into their own language, to every accessible foreign land among the heathen.—Whereupon the following resolutions were presented, and, after some remarks, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the proposition to supply the world with the Bible, in a definite period, should command the admiration and secure the co-operation of those who love their fellow men.

Resolved, That the pressing and extensive demand for the Word of God in foreign lands, and the peculiar facilities afforded for its distribution at this present time, give abundant encouragement to those who wish to engage in this enterprise.

Resolved, That this Society will aid, to the extent of its means, in this great and good work.

Resolved, That the friends of the Bible, throughout this County, be respectfully requested to form associations to aid this object in whatever way they may judge most expedient.

J. M. HUTCHISON, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charlotte, held in the Courthouse, on the evening of the 18th inst., which was organized by the appointment of John Irwin as Chairman, and Joseph H. Wilson as Secretary, the following Resolutions were severally proposed and accepted, viz:

Resolved, That John Irwin, William Carson, and J. D. Boyd, be appointed a Committee to take up a subscription for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire, with power to appropriate the money received as they may deem most advisable.

Resolved, That the Commissioners be requested to take such measures as they may deem necessary, to compel the attendance of the said present.

Resolved, That the Commissioners be requested to take such measures as they may deem necessary to obtain Fire Buckets, Ladders, Fire Hooks, and Axes, and to sink Wells, for the purpose of aiding the citizens in the extinguishment of fire.

SALEM, N. C., December 20.

ORANGES.—A Novelty.—Among the articles offered in our market last week, we notice some Oranges, which were raised by a gentleman in Davidson county, resident about twelve miles from this place. The gentleman states that the tree had, for three years in succession, produced about fifty oranges annually.

The fruit was equal, in appearance, to any brought to this place from the far South, and as good as Oranges generally are. We wish the enterprising gentleman success in the cultivation of this delicious fruit. May his tree be more productive henceforth, and exceed the present crop in every way imaginable.

Several gentlemen of our village have flourishing Orange and Lemon trees, but they have, as yet, not had the pleasure of reaping so rich a harvest from one tree, in one season.—Farmers' Reporter.

MURDER.—A letter received from Germantown, brings us information respecting a murder committed in this county by a prisoner, Josiah Reed, on the body of negro Sam, the property of Henry Brooks, Esq., who had been committed to jail as a runaway.

The letter states that both were together in one apartment. On Monday evening, the alarm that Reed had murdered Sam, reached the jailor, who, on examination, found the negro lying on the floor with his skull broken. It is supposed that Reed struck him with a plank which he tore from the ceiling, it being very bloody, and Reed considerably so.

A Jury of Inquest was held over the body of Sam, which returned a verdict of murder committed on his body. Reed appears to be deranged.—Jb.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.

WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as the most. Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1885.

In the absence of any thing official from Raleigh, we copy, from the last "Register," the following articles, giving information of the subjects of most importance before the Legislature.

It will be seen that the Instructions to Mr. Mangum have passed the Senate, by a majority of five votes. The collar-men were true to their blind allegiance, it appears, notwithstanding the facts disclosed and the incontrovertible arguments adduced in support of the impolicy of passing such instructions. We never have believed that the small Jackson majority in the Legislature represented the sentiments of the People of the State; and we refer to the showing of the Register in support of our opinion. The battle was a hard-fought one in the Senate; and it proves what party drilling can do with certain men. In order to show the efforts which were made to affect the incorrigible army of King Andrew, and to give the final vote on the passage of the Resolutions, we have published the proceedings upon them, in anticipation of the regular order of our Legislative Journal.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. MANGUM.

The discussion on the Resolutions of Instruction to Senator Mangum, terminated on Saturday afternoon. The vote on their adoption was 33 to 28; the only absentees being Messrs. Martin of Rockingham, McLeary of Mecklenburg, and McCormick of Cumberland.

It is a remarkable fact, that the Resolutions were carried in both Houses by precisely a majority of the whole number of members constituting each, viz:—69 out of 137; in the House of Commons, and 33 out of 65, in the Senate. They were introduced into the Legislature for the purpose of showing that Mr. Mangum misrepresented his constituents; and, verily, the Van Burenites are welcome to the triumph they have achieved. The 34 Counties, the Senators from which (Mr. Speaker Mosely included) voted in favor of these instructions, are in a minority of about 7000 of the Federal population of the State! If, therefore, the vote proves that Mr. Mangum is in a minority of the Senate, it shows Mr. Brown to be in a decided minority of the People. Under these circumstances, can there be any difficulty in pronouncing which of them is the most effectually instructed?

Convention Question.—The Bill in relation to this subject, after undergoing a pretty thorough discussion upon its details, has been recommended to a Select Committee, composed of one member from each Congressional district, who are authorized to hold their sittings during the business hours of the House. Our hopes begin to revive a little, as to the ultimate accommodation of this distracting question at the present session.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the Convention Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons, by a majority of two votes—there being four absentees. Its ultimate fate doubtful.

POSTSCRIPT.

The House of Commons was engaged yesterday, during the whole sitting, in the consideration of the Resolutions declaring the office of the Attorney General vacant. General Saunders appeared at the Bar of the House, and spoke at great length in vindication of his right to hold the appointment.

See the "Report of the Board for Internal Improvements," inserted in a preceding column.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Our columns have been so taken up by State concerns of interest, since the commencement of the session of Congress, that we have not been able to devote as much attention to the proceedings of that body, as our readers probably desire. But they have lost nothing by our inattention; because nothing of importance has as yet transpired in the National Legislature, except the discussion that arose, incidentally, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of our relations with France—and a notice of which was given, in this paper, two or three weeks ago. Indeed, Congress never gets seriously and industriously engaged in the duties of the two Houses, until after the Christmas and New-Year holidays; previous to which time, the various Committees meet, examine into, discuss, and report upon, the numerous subjects referred to their consideration. Interest, however, might be derived to many readers, by statements of what matters may have been so referred; but it does not come within the ability of a weekly sheet to give even these announcements, and at the insertion of matter which may prove of importance to readers generally. But we have another reason for our course in this particular—which is, that a great many matters are hatched up by Members, and sent to Committees, by whom their trivial and unimportant bearings are discovered at a glance, and who suffer them to find and occupy undisturbed their appropriate places either upon or under the table. Now, the most insignificant of these possess interest to certain individuals; but, if it were in our power to notify them that such propositions had gone to the Committees, it might lead them to look in vain for their re-appearance under the sanctions of Reports, and thus needlessly do them to disappointment in proportion to the interest felt.

Some of the above remarks will apply to our course in regard to the proceedings of our Legislature. We make it a point of duty to notice every movement of interest to the State as such, and to any considerable portion of the people among whom our paper circulates, in their neighborhood capacity; but when a person applies to the Legislature for their interference in his individual behalf, and they reject his prayer, &c., we do not generally feel bound to occupy our columns with a notice of his bad success. Those who are unsuccessful in their applications to be restored to credit, will be thankful for our silence; and, if others, who may be alike unsuccessful, but who have reasons to desire greater publicity, should take exceptions to our course, we beg them to recollect that an Editor's duty is to the mass, not to the individual—that he is bound to look to "the greatest good of the greatest number."

Advices from Washington inform us that the President's violence of speech and manner whenever our relations with France is made the topic of conversation, exceeds even what he exhibited last winter when the Bank was mentioned. He threatens, if Congress should refuse to entrust to him discretionary power to issue "writs of plunder" against French property

during the recess of that body, to resign in disgust—possibly with the view of retiring to the deserts of Arabia; in which case, we would humbly advise the passage of a law allowing him to retain the Arabian horses lately presented to him by his friend the Emperor of Morocco. Since the Hermitage has been unfortunately destroyed, we know of no other place, indeed, to which the "old Roman" could retire, with any prospect of the peaceful enjoyment of his peculiar ideas of National Honor.—He would there find a race of men whose "NATIONAL HONOR" must, in his view, be altogether pure and exalted—seeing that they get their subsistence exclusively by robbery!

We have hopes, from the complexion of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, that such a clear view of this whole subject will be taken in their Report, as to prevent either House from giving its sanction to the President's thirst for power of this kind. But we see it intimated, by Washington Letter-Writers, that even the Constitutionalists in the Senate, in which branch they constitute a majority, appear disposed to act upon the old proverb of "Give a fool sufficient rope, and he will hang himself." Even if no one but the "fool" suffered, we should be for withholding from him the power to hurt himself; but when it involves consequences so fatal to a nation, and so dangerous to the existence of Liberty itself, we think that such a course on the part of the Senate would be highly reprehensible. The President is already possessed of the sword and the purse, and if he should succeed in having added to these the power to declare war with a foreign nation, where would his violence and love of conquest end? But we do not place the slightest reliance upon these imaginations: we look for better things from those who have already repeatedly and fearlessly thrown themselves into the breach between the destroyer and his victim.

What is Honor?—We wish some philanthropic society or individual could be induced to offer a premium for the best essay upon the subject of Honor, as well national as individual. We are aware that every one has some idea of it, in the abstract; but their views differ as widely as the polls, according as their education or associations may bias their minds—so that there is no true standard by which to compare the various rules that guide men and nations. The man who goes through life exercising honesty and charity toward his fellow-men, and who does "unto them as he would they should do unto him," thinks that he has the correct rule of Honor;—the hotspur is of opinion that all virtue resides in gunpowder, and that true Honor is to sought and found only in the pistol-barrel;—while the man who has been raised in camps, and amid the din of war, thinks that Honor (aye, even National Honor!) may be impaired by the delay of legislation in another country, or the refusal of that country to pay us money; that we claim, but that we may heal its wounds by an indiscriminate plunder and murder of its inoffensive citizens! What is Honor?

National Honor.—Could we be persuaded that the Honor of the Nation were at all involved by even a direct refusal of France to pay our citizens the money in dispute, we would listen, with some degree of patience, to the outcry which is made about its being in jeopardy—because we are not disposed to submit to real National injustice and insult, (such, for instance, as was exercised towards us by Great Britain previous to the late war,) any more than those who are more clamorous. But we have never been able to arrive at the refined perception which shows a creditor to be degraded by an act of dishonesty on the part of the debtor; and we must therefore be allowed to express our decided opposition to any warlike indications towards France; because,

1. Money, under any circumstances, cannot be a sufficient pretext for sacrificing the lives of our ancient friends and allies, the French, or the lives and property of our own citizens;
2. A war would be the last way in the world to secure the money in question; because the first shot that is fired in such a war, or the first ship that is taken, squares the account with the creditor—while the property taken goes to the captor, and not to the claimant on whose account the war was undertaken;
3. Instead of being bettered in such a contest, we should be infinitely worsened: for, while France has an immensely greater Naval armament than we have, our merchant ships outnumber her's as ten to one. In addition to which, privateers from every other nation in the world would sail under the flags of the belligerents, and seize the property of each, as occasion might offer—a game in which our interests would be by far the greatest sufferers;
4. Such a war would increase internal taxation, burden us with another National Debt, give excuse for a high tariff, enable the "powers that be" to gloss over their present extravagancies and corruptions, and prepare the way (by giving alms to the vices attendant upon an inflated and successful soldiery) for any ambitious ruler, who might arrogate authority, and grasp the crown and scepter.

The Influenza.—We understand that this disagreeable "influence" has reached our town, from the North, where it has been raging for some time past. It generally makes the tour of the continent when it sets out, and is attended with a great deal of suffering and no small amount of mortality. The last Raleigh Star says that there are but few individuals in that community who have escaped a violent attack from it. We have heard of no serious consequences from it in this vicinity.

We copy the following well-written account of its prevalence, the mode of treating it, &c., in Boston, from the Morning Post of that city:—"Influenza."—Almost every man, woman, and child, within five hundred miles of this ancient Metropolis, has suffered with the Influenza in the past six weeks. Headaches, coughs, agues, swollen heads, and fevers, are its natural offspring; and sweats, poxities, blisters, herbs, tea, ipecac, and senna, the weapons wherewith to destroy them. "Mrs. Snooks, how I sneeze—my eyes are painful and my head aches." "Mr. Snooks, you have got the Influenza—you must go to bed early and take a sweat—if your lungs are sore, have a blister upon your chest, and a mustard-seed poultice on the back of your neck for the head-ache—soak your feet in warm water, and you will feel better to-morrow." Thus is a poor fellow stewed in hot water, plastered with smoking dough, fly-blown, (blistered) and his body converted into a steam-generator, in the contest with the common enemy of his race, the Influenza. There is no dodging it—no coaxing it—it must be met with the sword and the spear, or, per Hercle, ten chances to one you are its victim—we are just from the arena ourselves, but the Edile has not yet decided which is the victor."

The Cholera in Richmond.—This dreadful scourge having made its appearance and created some alarm in Richmond, the Legislature have appointed a Committee of professional gentlemen to inquire into its prevalence, and to report the probable danger to the body-legislative, from its ravages.

"Instructing" Anecdotes.—It is amusing, but at the same time disgusting, to see the arts to which Albany-Regencyism will make men resort in order to uphold its cause. This has been strikingly exemplified in Virginia during the whole of the last six months.—At the last session of the Legislature of that State, instructions were sent to their Senators in Congress, requiring them to vote for the restoration of the deposits to the United States Bank. This did not comport with Mr. Rives's idea of duty to Gen. Jackson, and he immediately resigned his seat in the Senate, with the expressly avowed purpose of bringing before the People an issue between himself and the Members of the State Legislature. Mr. Leigh was elected, by that body, to supply his place in the National Councils during the unexpired term for which Mr. Rives had been originally chosen, and which runs out on the 4th of March next. During the time between his resignation and the coming on of the April elections, Mr. Rives and his Regency friends strained every nerve, and resorted to every artifice, to make out the issue between himself and Gen. Jackson on the one side, and Mr. Leigh and the Legislature, and the U. S. Bank, on the other. And they succeeded. But the People of the Old Dominion, ever foremost in doing justice to honest public servants, and in "frowning indignantly" upon the claims of mere charlatans, expressed their approbation of the opinions of the Legislature, and their disregard of Mr. Rives's pretensions to their confidence, in a voice that could not be misunderstood.—They re-elected a large majority opposed to Mr. Rives and the Administration, and friendly to Mr. Leigh and a restoration of the public money to the place selected for it by law.

Finding that they had been cast off, the ex-Minister and his party determined not to give up until they had tried the virtue of the tactics so popular and so powerful when exercised by the Albany Junta. They determined to take an appeal from the People to the People—that is to say, from the virtue and intelligence of the patriotic and the free, to the vice and ignorance of the prejudiced and the mercenary. Accordingly, the Regency sermons were applied to the leaders, and an outcry raised simultaneously from one end of the State to the other about the "right of instruction." Mr. R. himself, and his co-laborers, well knew that this was a favorite doctrine in Virginia; and they hoped, by persuading the unlearned and violent that this right was in jeopardy, to draw them into an immediate and rash exercise of it, and thus give him an impetus which should force him into power, in spite of the clearly and openly expressed wishes of a majority of the qualified voters of the State. Instruction-meetings were got up, and harangues made, in which every question but the honest one was endeavored to be palmed upon the unsuspecting: they were told any thing that would best suit the minds of the hearers—and we believe the only particular in which the orators generally agreed with each other was the monstrous assertion that the true and main question was "Bank or No Bank,"—whether the People would retain their Liberties in their own hands, or entrust them to the keeping of a vile and corrupt moneyed institution and moneyed aristocracy! It was always said, too, that Mr. Leigh was a friend of the former, and a member of the latter, although incontrovertible proof to the contrary stared them in the face at every turn. Having, as they hoped, sufficiently excited the fears and the prejudices of the high-minded population they were desirous to bias, they put instruction-papers into the hands of such demagogues as were willing to undertake the low dirty work, and commissioned them to go forth and "be all things to all men" in order to secure signatures—to smirk in the but of the laborer, to wheedle and flatter the industrious mechanic and farmer, to drink with the toper in the ale-house, and to be the companions in vice with the frequenters of the brothel. It would be strange indeed, if, after such untiring but degrading zeal, they were denied even a partial prospect of success; and this they not only claim, but even torture it into the most disgusting bragadoias of complete triumph. But we are satisfied that THEY HAVE FAILED, and that the People of exalted and honorable Virginia are not yet debased by the sin of man-worship, or shackled by the collar of Van Buren Regency servitude. No, no—the freemen of that "Ancient Commonwealth" have not yet been lowered from the elevated stand which they have so proudly held among the free and the brave of earth. No, no—their Mother will continue eminently to occupy her own natural and prominent place in the love and veneration of her true sons, long—long—after the names and the ashes of those who would degrade her are consigned to a dark impenetrable Oblivion.

But we must conclude our remarks for the present. The caption to this article was selected for the purpose of prefacing a few anecdotes of the signature-seekers, which we intended to give as illustrations of the hardships of blind man-worship, after briefly stating the circumstances which led to its introduction into Virginia; but our brief statement has itself extended to too great a length for the editorial columns of a weekly paper, and we are therefore compelled to defer the rest.

Length of the President's Message.—The newspapers throughout the country have concurred in the opinion that the President's last Annual Message was a "long document;" but we presume that few of their editors would have believed its actual length—in geographical miles. We are happy to state, however, that the opinion of its length has been confirmed by its actual measurement. The New York Courier and Enquirer had an Express on the road from Washington to New York, for the purpose of furnishing an early copy of the Message; and that paper lately stated that its rider did not leave the gate of the Capitol until after the reading had been commenced in Congress, but that he passed through Baltimore, a distance of thirty-six miles, before that reading had terminated! It may be imagined that the express-rider did not stop to take critical views of the road over which he was carrying the Message; but thirty-six miles is an unconscionable stretch of the chain of Presidential talk. It did not, however, we opine, appear so long to its concoctors in the two Cabinets—for we find that, according to this estimate, each of its fathers had only one mile of it under his paternal charge.

It is really sickening to see how the Jackson-men wheedle "the People," by professing to do every thing with an especial eye to their interest and glory. Precisely so has it been with the partisans of every despot who has arisen since the world began—"the People!" "the dear People!" has been the burden of their tongues, while their hearts and hands have been devising and executing measures for the degradation and slavery of the very objects for which they professed so much concern! And it is the nature of man to act so—whenever "the People" come in for so much attention from the mouths of those in power, we say that that circumstance alone should put "the People" on their guard, for it bodes them no good.

The fair friend.—[We presume, from the fair hand-writing of the note, that it is from a lady and a friend.]—who enclosed to our address a communication signed "Neighbor," is informed, (and we are sorry to disoblige a lady,) that the political appetites of our readers are so craving for that particular kind of food—that though we cannot say that they have not become vitiated by it—that we are afraid they would not persevere in their voracity, with the gusto it would merit, even if they could find it in their hearts to forgive us for occupying our columns with it. Therefore, we are compelled to decline its insertion, at least for the present. We have, according to request, sent it to our brother over the way; and we doubt not, from a knowledge of his neighborly disposition, that he will let no slight cause prevent him from 'doing the amiable' towards it.

*The compositor is willing to call any one "friend," who, when writing for the paper, will so attend to pot-hooks and hangers as to dispose them in the manuscript in a readable and understandable order.

"Richmond Wa g."—This valuable journal came to us last week, with one of the "I's" knocked out of its head. Its "outward man" in other respects, however, presented its usual beauty and symmetry; and its able editor and numerous correspondents, notwithstanding the misfortune, appeared to see, with a clearer view than common, into the enormities of Albany-Regencyism, which it is at present sought to saddle upon the Ancient Dominion. Nevertheless, we advise our brother to replace his absent member, lest the Tories should make his defect the occasion of rejoicing, and as it behoves all sound "Whigs" to keep their optics unimpaired in the present contest with the "powers of darkness," as Jackson-Van-Burenism has been very appropriately termed.

A Pun.—A friend of ours, in passing along the street a few days since, saw a creature lying helplessly in the gutter, from the effects of total intoxication. A crowd of boys were standing by, taunting the impotent efforts of the inebriate to extricate himself from his disgusting bed. After gazing upon the creature for a moment, without being able to recognize his features, our friend inquired his name, of a by-stander, who replied that it was "Farr." "Oh, aye, I might have guessed it, for I perceive he's quite far gone."

Wise Legislation!—A bill has been introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania, the object of which is to compel the City Authorities of Philadelphia to publish, at stated periods, the names of their Police Agents. The honest law-makers for the "key-stone" State allege that the secret operations of the police, in catching thieves and house-breakers, are dangerous to our liberties!! Truly, they are a jealous and a deep-sighted body of men, those Legislators.

New York Police.—An extensive depot for stolen goods was lately discovered in New York. The goods, amounting to several cart-loads, were conveyed to the Police-Office, and notice given to persons who had been robbed to come forward and identify their property. The papers state that upwards of three thousand persons had visited the office for this purpose, in the course of three days; among them was a person from Somerset, (N. J.) who went all the way to New York to inspect this lot of furniture, precious ware, and cloths, in search of a stolen horse! He said he should know the "oreter" the moment he laid eyes on it; but when the clerk assured him that there was no horse in the collection, he was perfectly astounded, and remarked, "Why, didn't you put it in the papers that stolen property of all kinds was to be found here?"

Cease, rude Boreas!—A man by the name of Boreus was recently brought up before a magistrate in N. York for attempting to kiss a fair one in the street.

Small Pox.—This horrible disease, as we learn from a Northern paper, is raging fatally among the slaves in the western part of Georgia. The last Halifax (N. C.) paper states the occurrence of another case in that town—the servant of the man whose case was mentioned a few weeks ago.

An "Affair of Honor!"—A DUEL recently took place between two gentlemen of color in St. Martinville, Louisiana!

Another.—Two students of medicine in Philadelphia lately had a shot at each other's "honor." One of them was hit in the hand, and the wounded character of each was immediately restored to its original firmness! The dispute was in relation to one of the Professors.

The present King of France, Louis Philippe, is said to be the greatest miser and the richest man in the world!

The "Thief-Preliminary."—A gang of organized thieves lately played a strong game in Philadelphia. They commenced their depredations by stealthily entering a blacksmith's shop, from which they abstracted a large assortment of keys, to enable them to enter other houses less suspiciously.

Contract no friendship, or even acquaintance, with the guileful man; he resembles a coal, which, when hot, burneth the hand, and when cold, blacketh it.

From the Raleigh Register of December 30.

Protracted Sitting.—On the 24th inst., the Senate remained in session from 10 o'clock that day to 2 the next morning, being nearly the whole of that time occupied in the discussion of the Resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum. The advocates of the Resolutions, confident of a majority, announced their intention of forcing a vote on the Resolutions that day, and the opponents of them, though in an admitted minority, determined that the vote should not be taken until the subject was thoroughly investigated. Fortunately, the majority could not interpose the Previous Question to check the freedom of debate, no such gag-law being authorized by our Rules of Order. We were not present, but understand that the debate and incidents of the night were of the most amusing character. The Jacksonites were at length fairly fatigued into an adjournment, and frankly confessed that though they had the advantage of their opponents in speed, they were no match for them as to bottom.

Councillors of State.—The following gentlemen, all approved members of "the Party," have been elected Councillors of State for the ensuing year, the whole ticket being an original one, with the exception of Mr. Skinner, viz: Peter H. Dillard of Rockingham, Geo. Williamson of Caswell, Henry Skinner of Perquimans, Daniel Turner of Warren, Allen Rogers, Sr., of Wake, Louis D. Henry of Fayetteville, and William B. Ashe of New-Hanover county.

Mr. Cogswell, Rector of the Episcopal School in this city, has been elected Professor of Greek and Roman Literature in the South Carolina College. We earnestly hope he will not accept, but are not apprized of his determination.—Raleigh Register.

Mr. Thomas B. Haywood, of this city, has been appointed, by the Board of Trustees, a Tutor in the University of North Carolina.

William C. Graham, Henry B. Clarke, and Owen Holmes, are elected Trustees of the University. One vacancy yet remains to be filled.—A.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 34 per cent for the last six months.—A.

PROBABILITY OF A WAR WITH FRANCE.

From the National Intelligencer.

We beg all, who think pacific measures (or a mere commercial war) are within the contemplation of the President's Message, to undecide themselves. Retaliation, by fire and the sword, (and not sequestration,) is what the President intends when he recommends "reprisals," to vindicate the "national honor." Who has ever heard of a vindication of National Honor by sequestration? Seizing upon a man's goods to revenge an affront! We are of those who think, as we have before told our readers, that the National Honor of the United States is not involved in this matter. The President thinks differently.—His blood is up accordingly.—We cannot shut our ears to the reports of his daily declarations on this subject. They corroborate the inference we have drawn from the official language of the President and his Secretaries. If no thought of hostile operations has entered into the mind of the Executive, what means that passage of the Annual Treasury Report which refers to the contingency of "an increase of our ARMY and Navy expenditures, arising from those unfortunate collisions to which all nations are liable that feel disposed to sustain the faith of treaties, and vindicate their public rights."

From the United States Telegraph.

Our readers at a distance cannot appreciate the causes that are rapidly driving us into a war with France! It is a measure of the Administration, for reasons the most obvious. Those who, coming into power on a cry of "economy" and "retrenchment," have increased the public expenditures one hundred per cent on the Administration of J. Q. Adams, and two hundred per cent on that of his predecessor, must get up some excitement which may overshadow this fact, and, by doing so, keep the party in power rallied in support of its present leaders.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 28d ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Mr. ELIAS ALEXANDER to Mrs. BETSY GILLESPIE.

In Raleigh, on Tuesday evening the 29th ultimo, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, Mr. ALBERT G. HALL, Merchant, of Wilmington, to Miss REBECCA, second daughter of the late John Haywood, Esq.

Our brother of the St. Croix (Maine) Courier thus facetiously announces his entrance into the mysteries of a married life:

"Married, on Tuesday evening the 21st instant, by the Rev'd W. A. Whitwell, Mr. HAMLET BATES, Editor and Proprietor of the St. Croix Courier, to Miss MARTHA LANGLEY, of the city of Portland. Now that he has a well made form, may it be locked up in the chest of affection, and the mallet never be raised in anger to better the face; but may it be worked off free from monks and friars, and the tympan so secured as to prevent the sheet from smacking." [So be it.]

The "Standard" publishes the marriage of Mr. Owen Dry, aged 80, to Mrs. Catharine Polk, aged 70, and adds, with evident satisfaction, "all for the Administration." What else could be expected of individuals in their dotage!—Raleigh Register.

[We call this a good hit for so dry a subject.]

Lands for Sale.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judge of the Court of Equity of Iredell County, I will sell,

On the 14th day of February, 1885,

At the place where Samuel Guy lately lived, the LANDS whereof the said Samuel died possessed,

Containing 230 1-2 Acres.

And on the same day I will sell, at the late residence of Alexander Guy, adjoining the above mentioned, the LANDS whereof the said Alexander was seized at the time of his death,

Containing 283 Acres.

A credit of one and two years will be given;—bonds and approved security required.

AND, by Virtue of a like Decree, I will sell, at the Courthouse in Statesville,

On the 16th day of February next,

The LANDS whereof Joseph Alben was possessed at the time of his death, consisting of

A Tract of 170 Acres,

adjoining the lands of Elijah Campbell and others;

One Tract of 230 Acres,

adjoining the lands of John Belt and others; and

Forty Acres

Remaining of the Home Tract,

AFTER ASSIGNING THE WIDOW'S DOWER.

Twelve months' credit will be given;—bonds and approved security required.

JOHN MUSHAT, C.M.E.

January 3, 1884.

Take Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same: those indebted by note, are informed that no longer indulgence can be given; and those having open accounts with him, and who find it inconvenient to settle the same with cash, are requested to call and close them by note. It is quite necessary that this notice should be attended to by all indebted to the Subscriber, as he is desirous of "turning over a new leaf" in his business matters at the beginning of the New Year.

JOHN L. SHAYER.

Salisbury, Dec. 27, 1884.

To "Scrap-Book" Makers, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

WE are in the weekly receipt of a large number of Newspapers from almost all quarters of the United States, in exchange for the Carolinian, and are glad to have them taken off our hands at a reasonable price. They comprise journals of every point of literary character, and of every shade of politics, and would furnish the curious with many a point of conversation and wonderment.—Scrap-books, news-mongers, the literati, politicians, merchants, others having occasion for newspapers, will be glad to apply for them at THIS OFFICE.

Salisbury, December 13, 1884.

VARIETY.

It is a custom in some parts of New England to farm out the keeping of the poor, and to sell at public vendue (auction, would be a contradiction) the right of feeding the poor. Those who bid lowest, are to maintain the paupers. The boarding of the schoolmaster is sometimes disposed of in the same way. A writer in the Thompson (Conn.) Bulletin, thus notices the sale of the poor. *United States Gazette.*

"The market is usually in November and December of each year, when about 5000 are sold, of all colors, to worse than southern bondage. There, it is the interest of the master to treat his slaves with some kindness, that they may be able to labor. The reverse is the case here: every one that dies, from over labor or other causes, is an additional income to the master. Where is our New England Abolition Society? How long shall we endeavor to pick the mote out of our brother's eye, when we have a beam in our own?"

A Roarer from Buncombe.—A man from Buncombe, N. C. (or that quarter,) recently sold a firkin of butter to a gentleman in this place, the emptying of which exhibited a curiosity, which the curious may see by calling at our office. The staves at the mouth of the firkin are about a half inch thick, and are so constructed as to increase in thickness to the bottom, where they attain the thickness of about an inch and a quarter. The bottom, or heading, is made of thick oak, and ascends on the inside of the firkin about four inches and a half, presenting a ponderous frustum of a cone. One would suppose that here was gain enough to satisfy avarice itself; but, to use a vulgarism, when the Buncombe people "go a catting, they go a catting;" accordingly our butter vender did not stop here, but filled up the space between the heading and sides of the firkin with seven stones, of about two pounds weight each upon an average. If the seller would compute the labor he was at in making this nondescript firkin, he would probably find that, after all, his gains but little more than paid him for his trouble. —*Augusta Sentinel.*

A CONSOLIDATION OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

A gentleman, who had a vow in heaven and a promise on earth, not to drink a drop of ardent spirits, lately, at a grocery, called for half a dozen crackers—which he "munched, and munched, and munched," like the sailor's wife in Macbeth. In the mean time, a fellow, who had no vow against strong drink, called for a glass of sling; but just as it was made, some noise occurring in the street, he ran out to see what it was. While he was gone, the abstemious man, finding his crackers very dry eating, dipped them in the other's sling until they were thoroughly soaked, and then ate them with great satisfaction. The other returned, and finding his glass empty, began to rail soundly at those present, for drinking his liquor.

"I didn't drink it," said one;—"nor I,"—"nor I,"—"said another and another.

"Have you drunk it, Mister?" said he to the man with the crackers.

"I!" exclaimed the other with apparent astonishment—"I'd have you to know, sir, I'm a temperance man. I have a vow in heaven, and a promise to the Society to which I belong, not to drink a drop of ardent spirits."

"Well, I can't help that. One thing I know—I left my sling standing here, and now it's gone—and you look to me just as if you was the man that drank it."

"I declare, upon my soul, I have not drank a drop of it."

"It may be so—but—"

"But I'll have no buts about it. What I say is as true as I stand here; and I appeal to these gentlemen, who have had their eyes on me all the time, if I drank a drop of your liquor?"

"He's right, to the letter," said one of them—"but as to the spirit, that's another matter."

"You wouldn't insinuate—"

"I insinuate nothing—I will merely inform your accuser, that his liquor insinuated itself into your crackers; and thus, instead of drinking it, you took it in a consolidated state." —*N. Y. Transcript.*

☞ We wonder whether it never occurs to those who are continually denouncing the United States Bank as a monster of mischief, and at the same time lauding Gen. Jackson to the skies for extinguishing (as they say,) the National Debt, that without the agency of the Bank, in producing a sound currency, and in collecting and disbursing the public revenues free of cost, the Debt could not have been paid off for many, many years to come. One would think that this reflection ought to have the effect of softening their antipathies, since the labors of the Bank have contributed so much to the glory of their Chief! We are of those, however, who believe that Gen. Jackson's highest merit in the extinguishment of the National Debt, has been, that he did not wantonly and mischievously derange the measures which were adopted for that purpose long before he came into office. It is very certain, moreover, that he has not aided those arrangements by the economy of his Administration; have spent in one year Nine Millions of Dollars more than John Q. Adams did in his most expensive year! But it is in vain to speak of these things. J. Q. Adams was "extravagant," and therefore the People turned him out; Gen. Jackson is "economical," and therefore the People will stick to him. Verily, as the old proverb says—"One man may steal a sheep with impunity, while another will be hung for only looking into the pen." —*Stanton Spec.*

If any of our readers suppose that WAR is not in the contemplation of the President when he recommends Reprisals, let him read attentively the following extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury: [Fay. Obs.]

"It is not possible to foresee the contingencies that may check either the present large importations of merchandise or large sales of land, and consequently reduce the revenue derived from them; or that may require an INCREASE in OUR ARMY or NAVY EXPENDITURES, arising from these unfortunate collisions to which all nations are liable that feel disposed to SUSTAIN THE FAITH OF TREATIES, vindicate their public rights, and protect, efficiently, their commerce and citizens. No further reduction of the Tariff, until that already provided for, at the close of the ensuing year, would therefore seem to be prudent."

Security of Women.—A St. Louis editor, reflecting on the extreme scarcity of the gentler

sex in and about the vicinity of Galena, says that a man who dwelt in that desolate region lately walked twenty miles to obtain sight of a pretty woman.—*Am. Sent.*

Grave Amusement.—The following introduction to a piece of poetry in a late number of the Springfield Republican, is quite a novel to us: "The following lines were written more than sixty years ago, by one who has for many years slept in the grave, merely for his own amusement."

A chance Passenger.—The steamboat Erie, on her trip down the Hudson yesterday, increased the number of her passengers without the inconvenience of going ashore for them; the wife of a Mr. Bennett, one of the passengers, having given birth to a fine boy, who was by general consent named *Gilbert Erie Bennett*. And a purse of fifteen or twenty dollars was made up for the benefit of the extemporaneous voyageur. The mother and child are doing well, and we hope the little chance wayfarer may live to turn out a hero worthy of the name he bears.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

Empty is the house of a childless man, as empty as the mind of a bachelor; empty are all quarters of the world to an ignorant man, but poverty is total emptiness.

A prudent person should not discover his poverty, his self-torments, the disorders of his house, his uneasiness, or his disgrace.

MURDER OF A WIFE AND FOUR CHILDREN, BY A HUSBAND.

A most horrible tragedy was lately consummated at London.—A German optician, named Stemburg, residing at 17 Southampton Street, Pentonville, destroyed his wife and four children, and then committed self-murder by the same means. When discovered, he was found lying in the kitchen, with his throat cut—his wife and infant lay in the bed room in their night clothes, their heads almost severed from their bodies—two children were also found dead, in the same manner, while a third, who must have awoke during the horrid butchery, and attempted to make his escape, was found in the workshop; one of his fingers and part of his shoulders completely cut from his body, no doubt in struggling for existence. No cause could be assigned for it. The unfortunate man who committed it was said to be of a passionate and irritable disposition, and somewhat dejected in consequence of the loss of lawsuits in Germany, where he had previously been with his family. The deceased woman had formerly been his servant.

Murder and Suicide.—About six o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young gentleman of respectable connections in Southwark, committed, in a fit of infuriate jealousy, a deed seldom equalled in atrocity and horror. He repaired to the house of the object of his jealous affections, Mary Davis, in Travis' court, South street, between fifth and sixth streets, and murdered the girl, by cutting her throat! The arteries were completely severed, and the miserable girl fell and died at once. The maddened wretch then turned his knife against himself, and in another moment the murderer was a suicide. A Coroner's Inquest was held at once over the bodies.—*Philadelphia Com. Intelligence.*

Another Fiendish Murder.—We learn, from the Savannah Georgian of the 8th instant, that a most inhuman murder was committed in Savannah on Friday night the 5th instant. James Wise, a young man from Bulloch county, came to Savannah to purchase his wedding clothes, (being about to be married,) and attended a party at Spring Hill, where a dispute arose between him and a person named Harden. Wise left the house, and was stabbed in the back, between the heads of the seventh and eighth ribs, by a dirk knife, which penetrated the cavity of the chest, passed through the left lung, and entirely through the aorta, producing immediate death. The murderer has been lodged in jail.

A "war of opinion" recently broke out in the village of Exeter, (N. H.) among the cotton factory girls of that village. The revolution blood and thunder for a short time, but happily terminated upon the principle of the *uti possidetis*. The war grew out of a difference of opinion between the girls and the agent of the factory as to the precise time when it was half past seven o'clock, the right time for the termination of the day's labour. It was finally adjusted by the very proper stipulation on the part of the agent, that in all future computations, half past seven is not to be construed to mean eight o'clock.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

The Eclipse does not appear to have been as successful in pleasing the audience at the Eastward, as among us. The Boston Gazette complains that the moon obstinately refused to cover the sun's disc as she might have done, and consequently the darkness, tho' respectable enough, was nothing to what might have been "expected under the circumstances." In short, the whole affair was "no great things"—and the Editor even pronounces it a failure. Eclipses, he says, have very much degenerated since 1806. The Bostonians are celebrated for their severe taste and rigid criticism, in all matters not "specially got up" by themselves, and we should not be much surprised if they should actually have one during the season, of "domestic manufacture." —*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

Punctuality is the life of business. In nothing is the distinction between a country life and a city life more strongly marked, than in the observance of punctuality in appointments. We who live in cities have so many dealings with Banks, the Post-office, and Steamboats, which all adopt the rule that "time and tide wait for no man," that the clock-work system becomes imperceptibly engrained on our habits, so that we are punctual from a sort of second nature. If we have to go a distance, the walking on the pavement is always good. If we are likely to be a little late, we can jump into an omnibus. If it rains or snows hard, we can call a hack. In the city, the state of the weather is not allowed to be pleaded as an excuse for a breach of punctuality, unless the weather is extremely inclement, or unless the party cannot endure exposure. The effect of all this is, that no time is lost. No one is kept waiting for another, and the sacrifice of his time, which is money; and consequently those who live by work, as mechanics, merchants, tradesmen, lawyers, and editors of newspapers, are enabled to do more than they could do if nobody observed punctuality in their appointments.—*Philadelphia Com. Intelligence.*

A newspaper is, of all publications, the one that can least admit of flourish in its typography, for as it falls into the hands of the unlearned as well as the learned, of children as well as grown people, it is right that every body that knows the English alphabet should be able to read at least its name. Attention to small matters like this is of more consequence than some people suppose, and our own was drawn to it by the remarks of two respectable citizens, one of whom said that when absent from home, it was a great convenience, on turning over files of papers in a Reading Room, to see a Philadelphia paper with a distinct heading; and the other, that people often went to the Bank of which he was cashier, which had issued some notes with the word *twenty* written in German text, to know how much it was in English.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

The Directors of the Boston Marine Insurance Companies have determined to add a clause to their policies, "excepting themselves from all risks growing out of any rupture with France." —*Id.*

MANSION HOTEL.

Situated at the North Corner of the Courthouse, SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-aid Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

☞ Pecks & Wellford's Stage from the North, as well as the Lincolnton and Cheraw Stages, regularly arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, several times each week; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Outlets who are industrious and well-disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER, RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

LONG EXPECTED, But come at Last!

Samuel Craige & Co. Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that their long expected supply of

NEW GOODS

Has at last been Received, At their Store, at Foster's Mill.

Their new assortment is fresh from the Northern Cities, and will be found to consist of

FIRST QUALITY DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, Groceries, Cutlery, &c.

Which, together with their former stock, makes their present supply

Very Large and Desirable.

☞ Being determined to sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce, or on the usual credit to punctual customers, they hope to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed at the hands of a liberal public.

Rowan Co., Nov. 29, 1834. S. C. & CO. 1f

Unity Classical School.

THE Fourth Session of the Classical School in the vicinity of the Catawba Springs, will commence on the first Monday in January 1835.

The Subscriber, having obtained the assistance of a Young Man who is a correct English Scholar, will be enabled to devote his time and attention more unreservedly to the Classical Students who may be committed to his care.

For more information with regard to the School, Parents and Guardians are referred to Messrs. Alfred M. Burton, Robert H. Burton, John D. Graham, Bartlett Shipp, Maj. Daniel M. Forney, and Dr. McLean.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

December 6, 1834. 5t

Lincolnton Academy.

THE Examination of the Students under the care of Geo. W. Morrow will commence on the 26th of this instant, (Wednesday,) and terminate the day following.

Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to attend.

The Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first Monday in January.

GEORGE W. MORROW.

N.B. The price of Tuition per Session (in advance) for the Languages and Mathematics, will be \$12 50—for English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, \$8.

G. W. M. Lincolnton, Nov. 22, 1834.—9

Negroes for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, BEFORE THE COURTHOUSE DOOR IN SALISBURY,

On Thursday the 15th day of January next,

Between Thirty-Five and Forty

Valuable Negroes,

Belonging to the Estate of Joseph Chambers, deceased, late of Rowan County.

☞ This is, perhaps, the most valuable lot of Negroes ever offered for sale in this section of the country, the greater part of them being young, very likely, and of good character.

A credit of 12 months will be given, upon bond and security, with interest after six months.

SAMUEL REEVES,

December 13, 1834.—1ds Admin'r.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2nd instant, a Negro Man named JACK.—He is 23 or 24 years of age, about the middle height, rather of a yellow complexion, is a smart active looking man, but when spoken to has a down look, and is a designing fellow. Jack had on, when last seen, a pair of brown homespun pantaloons and a round-about coat.—The above reward will be promptly paid to any one who will deliver him in Salisbury.

December 6, 1834. C. FISHER. 1f

☞ P.S. It has been ascertained that Jack is in the possession of spurious free papers; and it is more than probable he is endeavoring to make his way to some of the Northern States. C. F.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase likely NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years of age.

H. FORSYTH.

Statesville, Dec. 13, 1834. 5t



Clock and Watch Maker,

JEWELLER, AND SILVER-SMITH, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

☞ His Shop is still kept at the old stand on the Main Street in Salisbury, one door above the Store of S. Lemly & Son.

Watches and Clocks of every kind will be Repaired, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months.

DAVID L. POOL

Will always keep on Hand a Variety of Articles in his line of business—such as

Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Hunting, and Dutch);

Chains, Seals, and Keys, (gold and plated);

Breast-Pins and Finger-Rings;

Ever-pointed Pencil Cases and Leads;

Silver Ware; Spectacle Frames and Glasses;

Pistols and Dirks;

Pocket and Pen-Knives, (Rodgers's.)

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his Shop, and in payment for work done and debts due.

D. L. P. Salisbury, Nov. 15, 1834. 1f

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm heretofore existing, under the name of HARRIS & SHAVER, is dissolved, by mutual consent of the parties. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those to whom we are indebted will please render their accounts to us for payment.

GEORGE M. HARRIS, JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, October 9, 1834.



THE CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS

HERETOFORE carried on by the above concern, will still be continued by the undersigned, in all its various branches, at the old stand of Harris & Shaver. It is hoped that the liberal patronage heretofore extended to one of us will continue to be bestowed on our new establishment.

☞ Ready-made Vehicles, of various kinds, on hand, and will be sold cheap; and REPAIRING of every description will be promptly attended to, and executed in the most faithful manner.

JOHN I. SHAVER & Co.

Salisbury, October 11, 1834. 1f

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURTHOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing 845 Acres, lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 8 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This land is of a good quality, well adapted to cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow.

The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

☞ The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office.

JAMES CONNOR.

September 6, 1834. 1f

ARKANSAW LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber is about to move to Batesville, in Arkansas Territory, and will attend to making purchases, selling land, and paying taxes, for non-residents. There are many tracts of Military Bounty Lands, which, if not attended to, will be sold for taxes, and lost.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to the Subscriber, at Batesville, Arkansas, will be promptly attended to.

DAVID REINHARDT,

Late of Lincolnton, N. C.

September 27, 1834. 6m

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. 1f

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, will find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price 25 cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—1f

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1834-35.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashioners as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customers were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

REMOVAL.—Benjamin Fraley,

TAILOR, informs his customers and the public in general, that he has Removed his Shop to the house adjoining the store of Mr. Wm. Murphy, at the east corner of the Courthouse, in the office of Mr. Mathison, on the Main Street—where he is prepared to do every description of work in the line of his business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country, on reasonable terms as any, and on short notice.

B. F. regularly receives, from the Northern Cities, the Reports of the Fashioners as they vary; and, as he has constantly in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate, he is enabled to assure the public that the work done by him will be both fashionable and durable.—Garments made by his workmen will all be carefully warranted to fit the customer.

Cutting-Out, for persons who have their work made up elsewhere, will be punctually attended to. Orders from a distance thankfully received, both for cutting out and making up work.

☞ Produce received in part pay for work.

To Tailors.—B. F. respectfully informs the Craft, that he is Agent for the Inventor of the Patent Mode of Cutting, which is now almost universally used at the North, and that he will give instruction to any one who may desire to be more perfect in that branch of the art, for a reasonable compensation.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....December 31.

Bacon,	12 1/2	15	Molasses,	45	60
Brandy, apple,	40	45	Nails,	25	30
peach,	40	50	Oats,	25	30
Butter,	12 1/2	15	Rye,	75	
Cotton, in seed,	3		Sugar, brown,	10	12 1/2
clean,	11		loaf,	17	20